



JOB VACANCIES, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1981

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MAIN FEATURES

NOTES:

(i) *Care should be exercised when comparing May 1981 results with those for previous periods (see paragraphs 4 and 15).*

(ii) *Because of limitations in scope and coverage, the survey results do not give estimates of the total number of job vacancies in Australia. They are also subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 14 to 16.*

In May 1981—

The estimated number of job vacancies in Australia, as measured by the survey, was 35,700.

The principal industries in which vacancies were recorded were manufacturing (10,000) and public administration and community services (9,700).

There were about eight vacancies per 1,000 jobs (i.e. filled plus unfilled).

Only 30.2 per cent of the vacancies reported in the survey were registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. (See paragraph 2 and Table 4). 49.4 per cent of vacancies in manufacturing industries were registered.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

The ABS conducted sample surveys of employers by mail in March each year from 1974 to 1978. Quarterly surveys, designed for the collection of a limited amount of data by telephone from a relatively small sample of employers, were introduced in May 1977, suspended in May 1978 and reintroduced in May 1979. They are conducted as at the third Friday of the month.

2. To assist in assessing the extent to which vacancies are registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES), respondents in the May 1980 and 1981 surveys were asked the number of their job vacancies, that were registered as at the survey date. The question was asked only of respondents who reported current vacancies. The information enabled estimates to be made of the proportion of vacancies within the scope of the survey that were registered with the CES.

Scope and coverage

3. The surveys cover vacancies in private employment and in Australian, State and local government employment. All vacancies (as defined in paragraph 7) for wage and salary earners are included except those:

- (a) in the defence forces
- (b) in agriculture
- (c) in private households employing staff
- (d) for employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax. These employees comprise about 15 per cent of total civilian employees.

4. Commencing with the May 1981 survey the sample has been reselected from updated lists of payroll taxpayers and government organisations. At the time of reselection the levels of exemption from payroll tax were \$60,000 a year in wages and salaries in Tasmania, \$72,000 in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, \$84,000 in Victoria and \$150,000 in Queensland and the Northern Territory. At the time of the selection of the sample for previous surveys the exemption level was \$60,000 in all States and Territories except Queensland, where it was \$125,000.

Sample design

5. Respondents included in the survey were selected from lists of private and government employers stratified by State, industry and number of employees. Employers with 1,200, or more employees were fully enumerated and a sample was selected from the remainder of employers. The total number of employers in the survey was about 3,100.

6. The small size of the sample has imposed some restrictions on the amount of detail that can be published. Estimates are provided, for each State and Territory, of the numbers of vacancies for males, for females, and for either males or females without preference, and of vacancies in manufacturing and other industries, together with job vacancy rates. Estimates of the number of job vacancies in selected industries are also provided, for Australia only.

Definitions

7. A *job vacancy* is a job available for immediate filling on the survey date and for which recruitment action had been taken by the employer. Recruitment

action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying government or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are jobs available only to existing employees of the organisation. In this context the Australian Public Service and the Public Services of the States and the Northern Territory are treated as 'organisations'. Also excluded are vacancies

- (a) of less than one day's duration
- (b) to be filled by persons already hired or by promotion or transfer of existing employees
- (c) to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial disputes
- (d) not available for immediate filling on the survey date
- (e) not available within the particular State or Territory to which the return relates
- (f) for work carried out under contract
- (g) for which no effort is being made to fill the position.

8. *Vacancies for males or females* are those jobs open to male or female applicants without preference.

9. The *job vacancy rate* is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

10. For the purposes of this survey, *vacancies registered with the CES* are vacancies which employers considered were registered on or before the survey date and which in their opinion had not been lapsed prior to the survey date.

Interpretation of results relating to vacancies registered with the CES.

11. The estimates relating to vacancies registered with the CES should be treated with caution as, in addition to sampling variability of the estimates, there are other factors which may affect their reliability, namely

- (a) errors in the recollection of employers as to whether they registered their vacancies with the CES and
- (b) possible inconsistencies by government bodies in reporting vacancies registered.

Discontinuity of series

12. In the series up to May 1978, vacancies in the government sector referred to all those that were not restricted to persons already employed within a *particular department or authority*. From May 1979 they refer only to those vacancies which are not restricted to persons already employed within a *particular government sector*, e.g. a State Public Service or the Australian Public Service. This change has had a significant effect on the estimates for the Australian Capital Territory.

13. Vacancies of less than one day's duration have been excluded. This may have had some slight effect on comparability with the results of surveys in the period to May 1978.

Reliability of the estimates

14. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of employers, they may differ from the figures that would have been

produced if the information had been obtained from all employers within the scope of the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of employers was included in the survey. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all employers had been included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

15. Standard errors of Australian estimates are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Standard errors of estimates for States and Territories are generally not greater than 20 per cent. The standard errors of the differences between quarterly estimates are approximately the same as the standard errors of the estimates themselves. The reselection of the sample may also have had some effect on movements in the estimates.

16. An example of the use of standard errors is as follows. The estimated number of job vacancies in Australia in May 1981, as shown by the survey, is 35,700. From Table 1 it will be seen that the standard error of this estimate is 2,200 and therefore there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all employers within the scope of the survey had been included will be within the range 33,500 to 37,900, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will be within the range 31,300 to 40,100.

Seasonal factors

17. Job vacancy figures at different dates may be affected by seasonal influences. Publication of seasonally adjusted figures will not be possible until results of surveys for several years are available.

Related publications

18. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request :

Unemployment, Australia (Preliminary Estimates) (6201.0)

The Labour Force, Australia (Preliminary) (6202.0)

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)

Civilian Employees, Australia (6213.0)

Job Vacancies, May 1978 (6231.0)

19. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

- nil or rounded to zero
- * subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
- r figures revised since previous issue

20. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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TABLE 1. JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATES (a)

Month	Number of vacancies ('000)					Total	Job vacancy rate (a) (per cent)
	For males	For females	For males or females	Manufacturing (b)	Other industries (c)		
1977—							
November	16.7	5.3	14.4	9.3	27.1	36.4	0.9
1978—							
February	13.6	6.8	15.6	9.4	26.6	36.0	0.8
May	13.2	5.8	13.2	9.3	23.0	32.2	0.8
1979—							
May (d)	14.8	6.2	13.3	9.8	24.5	34.3	0.8
August	13.7	5.8	13.4	10.1	22.9	33.0	0.8
November	13.0	5.0	16.3	8.5	25.9	34.3	0.8
1980—							
February	15.0	5.0	16.9	11.3	25.7	36.9	0.9
May	12.5	3.6	13.7	9.1	20.7	29.8	0.7
August	12.6	4.3	13.2	9.7	20.4	30.1	0.7
November	13.3	5.4	15.5	9.2	25.1	34.3	0.8
1981—							
February	12.6	6.0	14.9	10.4	23.1	33.5	0.8
May	14.4	5.1	16.2	10.0	25.7	35.7	0.8
Standard error of estimates and of quarterly movements	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.0	2.2	0.06

(a) For definitions see paragraphs 7 to 9. (b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) Division C. (c) ASIC Divisions A to L excluding Division C (Manufacturing), Sub-divisions 01.02 (agriculture, etc.), 94 (private households employing staff) and defence forces. (d) See paragraphs 12 and 13 regarding discontinuity of series.

TABLE 2. JOB VACANCIES (a) : INDUSTRY ('000)

Industry	May 1980	August 1980	November 1980	February 1981	May 1981	Standard error(b)
Manufacturing(c)	9.1	9.7	9.2	10.4	10.0	1.1
Metal products, machinery and equipment	5.4	4.4	4.4	6.1	5.8	0.6
Basic metal and fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	4.6	3.4	3.6	5.0	4.1	0.6
Transport equipment	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.1
Other manufacturing	3.7	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.2	0.9
Other industries (d)	20.7	20.4	25.1	23.1	25.7	2.0
Mining	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.8	0.2
Electricity, gas and water	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.1	5.4	0.7
Transport and storage; communication	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.1
Public administration; community services	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.2	9.7	1.2
Other	4.2	4.4	8.3	7.1	6.6	1.4
Total	29.8	30.1	34.3	33.5	35.7	2.2

(a) For definitions see paragraphs 7 to 9. (b) Applicable to both the estimates and the quarterly movements. See paragraph 14 to 16. (c) ASIC Division C. (d) See note (c) to Table 1.

TABLE 3. JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATES(a), STATES AND TERRITORIES

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
JOB VACANCIES ('000)									
Total—									
1980—February	16.2	10.3	3.8	1.6	2.5	(b)1.0	(b)0.7	0.8	36.9
May	13.0	8.1	3.0	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	29.8
August	13.3	7.8	3.9	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	30.1
November	15.7	8.5	4.0	1.4	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	34.3
1981—February	r15.0	8.4	3.8	(b)2.1	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	r33.5
May	18.5	8.3	3.1	1.0	3.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	35.7
For males—									
1980—February	7.7	3.5	1.5	(b)0.6	1.2	0.3	(b)0.2	—	15.0
May	6.2	(b)2.7	1.3	0.6	(b)1.1	0.3	(b)0.2	—	12.5
August	6.5	2.6	1.6	0.4	0.8	*	*	*	12.6
November	7.5	(b)2.2	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	—	13.3
1981—February	6.5	2.1	1.7	(b)0.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	*	12.6
May	7.4	2.8	1.8	*	(b)1.6	(b)0.2	*	—	14.4
For females—									
1980—February	2.4	(b)1.2	(b)0.4	*	*	(b)0.2	*	—	5.0
May	1.5	(b)0.8	0.4	(b)0.1	*	(b)0.1	*	—	3.6
August	1.7	(b)1.1	0.6	(b)0.1	*	*	*	—	4.3
November	1.9	(b)2.0	0.7	*	(b)0.3	*	*	—	5.5
1981—February	(b)2.3	*	0.7	0.1	(b)0.3	(b)0.1	*	—	6.0
May	2.4	*	0.4	*	*	*	—	—	5.1
For males or females—									
1980—February	6.2	5.6	2.0	0.7	0.8	(b)0.4	*	0.8	16.9
May	5.3	4.5	1.3	0.6	(b)0.6	(b)0.4	0.3	0.7	13.7
August	5.1	4.1	1.7	0.5	0.4	(b)0.5	0.3	0.7	13.2
November	6.3	4.3	1.7	(b)0.7	*	(b)0.4	0.4	0.7	15.5
1981—February	r6.2	3.9	1.4	*	0.7	(b)0.3	0.3	0.7	r14.9
May	(b)8.7	3.9	0.9	0.5	*	(b)0.2	(b)0.4	0.5	16.2
Manufacturing (c)—									
1980—February	6.0	3.3	(b)0.4	(b)0.5	(b)0.5	*	*	—	11.3
May	5.1	2.6	(b)0.4	0.6	0.2	*	—	—	9.1
August	(b)5.0	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	*	*	—	9.7
November	4.0	3.3	(b)0.7	(b)0.7	0.3	*	—	—	9.2
1981—February	4.9	2.6	(b)0.8	*	(b)0.5	*	—	—	10.4
May	5.6	2.9	(b)0.4	(b)0.5	(b)0.5	*	—	—	10.0
Other industries (d)—									
1980—February	10.2	7.0	3.5	1.0	2.0	(b)0.8	0.5	0.8	25.7
May	2.6	0.8	2.0	(b)0.7	0.5	0.8	20.7	—	—
August	8.3	4.6	3.5	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	20.4
November	11.7	5.2	3.3	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	25.1
1981—February	r10.1	(b)5.8	3.0	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	r23.1
May	12.8	5.4	2.7	(b)0.5	(b)2.7	0.4	(b)0.7	0.5	25.7
Private—									
1980—February	9.6	6.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	(b)0.4	*	(b)0.1	21.0
May	7.6	4.6	1.2	0.8	1.7	(b)0.3	0.3	(b)0.1	16.7
August	8.5	4.5	1.6	0.6	1.3	(b)0.5	(b)0.2	(b)0.1	17.3
November	10.8	5.1	1.8	0.9	(b)1.6	(b)0.4	0.3	(b)0.1	21.0
1981—February	10.2	(b)5.4	1.8	*	1.7	(b)0.2	0.2	*	21.2
May	11.0	5.5	1.8	(b)0.8	(b)2.3	(b)0.2	*	(b)0.1	22.0
Government—									
1980—February	6.6	3.8	2.4	0.6	1.0	*	(b)0.3	0.7	15.9
May	5.4	3.4	1.8	0.6	*	(b)0.5	0.2	0.7	13.1
August	4.8	3.3	2.3	0.4	*	(b)0.5	0.3	0.7	12.7
November	4.9	(b)3.5	2.1	(b)0.5	*	(b)0.4	0.4	0.7	13.3
1981—February	r4.8	*	2.0	*	(b)0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	r12.3
May	(b)7.4	2.8	1.3	0.3	0.8	(b)0.3	0.3	0.5	13.6
JOB VACANCY RATES (per cent)									
1978—February	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.9	0.8
May	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.3	2.6	0.8
1979—May (e)	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.8
August	0.9	0.8	0.7	(b)0.6	0.5	(b)0.5	1.5	1.1	0.8
November	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.8
1980—February	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	(b)0.8	(b)2.5	1.1	0.9
May	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.7
August	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.7
November	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.3	1.0	0.8
1981—February	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.8
May	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	2.3	0.7	0.8

(a) For definitions see paragraphs 7 to 9. (b) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. (c) ASIC Division C. (d) See note (c) to Table 1. (e) See paragraphs 12 and 13 regarding discontinuity of the series.

**TABLE 4. JOB VACANCIES: NUMBER AND PROPORTION REGISTERED
WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, MAY 1980 AND 1981(a)**

	<i>Registered with the C.E.S.</i>					
	<i>Total vacancies (000)</i>		<i>Number (000)</i>		<i>Proportion of total(b) (per cent)</i>	
	<i>May 1980</i>	<i>May 1981</i>	<i>May 1980</i>	<i>May 1981</i>	<i>May 1980</i>	<i>May 1981</i>
Private	16.7	22.0	5.5	8.3	33.2	37.9
Government	13.1	13.6	2.6	2.4	20.0	17.9
Total	29.8	35.7	8.2	10.8	27.4	30.2
Manufacturing(c)	9.1	10.0	4.0	5.0	42.8	49.4
Metal products, machinery and equip- ment	5.4	5.8	(d)2.3	2.4	43.1	41.0
Basic metal and fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	4.6	4.1	(d)2.1	1.6	45.5	38.6
Transport equipment	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.8	30.0	46.9
Other manufacturing	3.7	4.2	(d)1.6	(d)2.6	42.3	60.9
Other industries (e)	20.7	25.7	4.2	5.8	20.6	22.7
Wholesale and retail trade	4.0	5.4	*	(d)2.8	36.0	51.2
Transport and storage; communication	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	24.7	20.5
Public administration; community services	9.3	9.7	1.1	0.9	11.4	8.9
Other	5.8	9.5	1.3	2.0	23.4	20.8

(a) See paragraphs 4 and 10. (b) The standard errors of the percentages are generally less than those of the numbers of vacancies. (c) ASIC Division C. (d) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. (e) See note (c) to Table 1.

Ans.

